

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
FORT WORTH DIVISION

JEROME MICHAEL JOLLEY, §
 §
VS. § CIVIL ACTION NO.4:09-CV-594-Y
 §
RICK THALER, §
Director, T.D.C.J. §
Correctional Institutions Div., §

ORDER ADOPTING MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS
AND ORDER DENYING CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

In this action brought by petitioner Jerome Michael Jolley under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, the Court has made an independent review of the following matters in the above-styled and numbered cause:

1. The pleadings and record;
2. The proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the United States magistrate judge filed on June 8, 2010; and
3. The petitioner's written objections to the proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the United States magistrate judge filed on July 6, 2010.

The Court, after **de novo** review, concludes that the Petitioner's objections must be overruled, and that the petition for writ of habeas corpus must be denied, for the reasons stated in the magistrate judge's findings and conclusions.

Respondent Thaler has moved to substitute counsel. After review of that motion, the Court concludes it should be granted.

Therefore, the findings, conclusions and recommendation of the magistrate judge are ADOPTED.

Thaler's motion to substitute counsel (docket no. 15) is GRANTED, and Matthew Ottoway is removed as lead counsel for Respondent and Peter S. McGuire is substituted thereof.

Petitioner Jerome Michael Jolley's petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is DENIED.

Certificate of Appealability

Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22 provides that an appeal may not proceed unless a certificate of appealability (COA) is issued under 28 U.S.C. § 2253.¹ Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Proceedings now requires that the Court "must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant."² The COA may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right."³ A petitioner satisfies this standard by showing "that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court's resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists of reason could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further."⁴

Upon review and consideration of the record in the above-referenced case as to whether petitioner Jolley has made a showing that reasonable jurists would question this Court's rulings, the Court determines he has not and that a certificate of appealability should not issue for the reasons stated in the June 8, 2010, Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the United States

¹See FED. R. APP. P. 22(b).

²RULES GOVERNING SECTION 2254 PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, RULE 11(a) (December 1, 2009).

³28 U.S.C.A. § 2253(c)(2)(West 2006).

⁴*Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 326 (2003), citing *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

Magistrate Judge.⁵

Therefore, a certificate of appealability should not issue.

SIGNED July 13, 2010.


TERRY R. MEANS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

⁵See FED. R. APP. P. 22(b); see also 28 U.S.C.A. § 2253(c)(2) (West 2006).